Nov. 25, 1913 THE HIGH RIVER TIMES

Bob Edwards' Eye Opener
High River's First Weekly

These foreigners! Calgary commissioner to handle dirty linen. The estate of the almost defunct Liberal party. Adventures in chicken ranching. Trust the Englishman for intuition and enterprise.

Laurier made a very bad break indeed when he referred to Scotsmen as "foreigners." It will take all his agility to smooth this over.

It would be interesting to see what would happen if he had the temerity to refer in the House to our Scottish Governor-General as a foreigner.

His remorse will be great when he learns that Tommy Burns is indignant and will not be pacified.

If the premier has to do his thinking in French he is far more open himself to the charge of being a foreigner. And the London Spectator says: "We have always had our doubts as to Sir Wilfred's loyalty."

To Handle Dirty Linen

Instead of appointing another license inspector the city of Calgary should appoint a Chinaman to the post of civic laundry man to handle the accumulation of dirty linen.

"We Bequeath"

When the estate of the almost defunct Liberal party is settled up it is doubtful if the beneficiaries will be dreathed in smiles. The document will read "We bequeath to our beloved country a bunch of well-nourished men made wealthy from the Crow's Nest deal; the Drummond deal and other deals. To our direct heirs we leave the following actualities and memories. The British preference coupled with the loss of the opportunity to obtain mutual preference from Britain; a pile of ballot stuffing; the greatest trade and commerce the country has ever enjoyed and incidentally the largest expenditures; the aromatic Yukon railway fizzle; emergency rations for South African heroes; the Dundonald embroglio; knighthoods and broken promises; scrip deal; justiceships; commissionerships; senatorships and a devil of a lot of Scotch foreigners.

The Chicken Ranching

An English gentleman now in Calgary is about to start a chicken ranch on the outskirts. It will be on the same spot as the celebrated Belgian hare ranch which went up the spout some months ago. A chicken ranch is the best imaginable proposition on paper and the rapid multiplying of birds from one setting runs into the billions. The number of chickens this gentleman expects to have in a couple of years is enough to stagger humanity and send it to its corner groggy. The patient incubator which he intends using will incubate an egg in one night. There may not be much feather but a keen eye can detect the chicken. We trust he understands that hens do not give milk to young chicken born in incubators. They only suckle their own young and quite right too.

An Englishman for Enterprise

Give us an Englishman every time for bold enterprises. About ten years ago an Englishman in Victoria thought he saw a lot ofmoney in fish guano and set about studying the subject.

He learned that dried flesh and bones of fish make excellent fertilizer for overworked land and is much in demand in effete European countries. With the quick intuition which has given Englishmen a mastery over the people's of the earth, this genius decided that the quickest way to get guano was by catching whales. He thereupon organized a company of Englishmen (all inspired Victoria Johnnies) and purchased a small tug to operate in the Sound between Victoria and Vancouver. An old salt who had sailed the wintry seas was secured to do the harpooning.

On their first cruise in the Sound they sighted a whale spouting away to beat the band. The little tug cautiously approached and got alongside. The old salt poised his trusty harpoon and fired it with deadly aim into the shoulder of the monster. The Johnnies hastily secured the end of the tug and the whale started off in a great rage for mid-ocean. The Johnnies were very gleeful until one of the really bright minds realized that instead of capturing the whale, the whale was capturing them. As the heavy ocean swell struck the little tug there was a hasty executive conference, and from this there emerged the great thought that they had better cut the rope. After finally cruising home from midocean they decided to forego the splendid possibilities of whale catching. They sold the tug and returned to lawn croquet, the sphere in which they rightfully belong.

The City Growthful, The City Ambitious

By RICHARD J. NEEDHAM

THE annual wheat crop of Western Canada is over a billion bushels. The population between the lakehead and the coast is 40,000,000, and Calgary is one of the world's great cities, with a population climbing to the million mark, and factories roaring away by day and by night.

No: it's nothing to do with Duggan's Dew of Kirkintilloch. It's just a sample prediction taken at random from a booklet published in Calgary in 1911. We found the book the other day in the Herald library, and have been shaking our heads over it ever since. Sorrowfully. The booklet was put out by the Land and General Investment Company, with offices in Calgary and Toronto, specifically for the purpose of selling lots in Tuxedo Park. Whoever wrote the book was an unbridled optimist, and maybe something of a poet. "Yonder on that flat where browses a splendid herd, where the gentle slopes afford easy crossing of the great Bow River, I see, in the immediate future, a splendid city, throbbing with the matchless energy of Albertan thousands." The booklet urges the acquiring of "the Western Vision," impresses its readers to "come and discern, if ever so slightly, the glowing future of the great Last West." (The discerning to be done, preferably, from a lot in Tuxedo Park, where "splendid houses with luxurious appointments will attest the opulence the West bestows upon those who trust her.")

GOLD IN THEM THAR HILLS

"Join the great family of the Omnipotent Occident: come to the Great Lone Land: settle in Calgary, the city of Greater Opportunity." Thus boomed the drum. The booklet estimated that Calgary's population would hit the 100,000 mark by 1912, and by 1919 would have a population in excess of 250,000.

* * *

IN 1911, Calgary had (according to the booklet) the best-managed street car system in North America, returning an annual profit to the public treasury of $100,000. Mortgage investments yielded 8 per cent: rental investments 10 to 20 per cent (O Douglas, where is thy sting?) The Canadian Northern (now C.N.R.) was building a million-dollar hotel: warehouses ten storeys high were in process of erection. At least, that's what the booklet said.

Calgary was to be the radiating point of 17 separate lines of railway, including three trans-continental lines. "Calgary has mountains of iron at her door, of proven value. The prospect of becoming the Pittsburg of Canada is held up to Calgarians by the representative of a substantial syndicate interested in the development of the coal and iron deposits of the district." To the north, said the booklet, "lie the world's greatest surprises in petroleum. Therefore Calgary is bound to become the site of great and varied factories, foundries and busy workshops, and the home of a vast artisan class." It quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier as predicting, in 1910, that the city would become "one of the largest and most beautiful on the continent." Other speakers were quoted on the subject of Calgary's perfect climate and scenic delights: "the long line of Rockies clad with ice and snow, touched at dawn with fire, and clothed at night with rose."

BRING ON THE IRON DEPOSITS

That was the story in 1911, and since then some odd things have happened to the City Ambitious, the City Growthful, the City of Greater Opportunity. Something went wrong somewhere. So the gophers in Tuxedo Park just sighed with relief, snickered a little, and then settled back for a life of philosophic contemplation.

ROMANCE OF CALGARY'S SCHOOLS RECALLED ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Undreamed Progress and Development Since that First Morning When Pioneer Teacher at Rough Hewn Desk Taught Tiny Class

Fifty years ago today—March 2, 1885—Calgary School District No. 19 was established by order of the Executive Council of the North-West Territories.

J. Spencer Douglas, Calgary's first public school teacher, looked over a rough-hewn table at a dozen scholars of assorted sizes and ages arrayed in lines on home-made benches—the entire school population of the little hamlet.

15,000 STUDENTS SHARE BENEFITS

Today, just half a century later, more than 15,000 Calgary students share the benefits of a complete, modern educational system in the same town, and Mr. Douglas' pedagogical position ha. been taken by 426 trained teachers.

Establishment of the school district did not work the beginnings of educational life in the little hamlet, however, for the pioneer parents had supported a private school for at least two years prior to the organization of the public school district on March 2.

COSTELLO TAUGHT PRIVATE CLASSES

Calgary's first private school, as far as can now be ascertained, was held in a little frame building known as Boynton Hall which stood on Eighth avenue east on the present site of the Variety theatre. In that hall in 1883 John W. Costello, the first teacher, instructed the first class of 13 pupils.

There are some recollections of a pioneer private school even before this dat, located somewhere east of the Elbow River in the first settlement.

The next year the school was moved to the frame building, illustrated in yesterday's Albertan, which still stands at its original site at the corner of Ninth avenue and Fifth street east. This building became the first public school building 50 years ago today. It was rented for $30 per month.

Mr. Douglas, whose picture was also shown in Friday's newspaper, succeeded Mr. Costello in 1884, and had been teaching for more than a year in the private school in this building before he was appointed the first public school teacher at a salary of $300 per year.

This first schoolhouse, now surrounded by buildings, was an isolated little building at first, being the only building between the old North-West Mounted Police barracks (now the C. N. R. freight yards), and the original C. P. R. station which stood just about where the present depot stands.

As practically all the settlement was east of the Elbow River most of the pioneer pupils had to cross the river daily on their way to school.

The equipment of the pioneer school was primitive, both teacher's and pupils' desks having been made locally. Books, maps, and accessories were few and most of the pupils used slates.

On March 2 came the organization of what was then called the Calgary Protestant Public Schaal District No. 19 of the North West Territories. The first school election was held April 11, when trustees appointed were Stephen N. Jarrett, chairman, J. A. Lougheed, and C. W. Peterson. Though the board had only three members, three committees were appointed—finance, property and discipline. Mr. Peterson was appointed secretary and Mr. Lougheed treasurer.

Calgary grew rapidly during the year 1885, its population reaching approximately 500 people. The erection of a permanent railway station west of the Elbow River resulted in a general exodus across the river to the west side. Homes and stores were built as far west as the present First street west.

EXPANSION NECESSARY

The little schoolhouse was no longer large enough to accomodate all the children of the town, so the upper part of a two story store building owned by L. S. Freeze, pioneer merchant, was rented for a second schoolroom. Until 1929, this familiar landmark, shown in an accompanying picture, stood on Eighth avenue east where the Safeway Store branch now stands.

This second room was opened in August, 1885. A Miss Ada Grier was engaged to teach the junior room at $300 per year. She was living at Morley at the time, and having difficulty in securing a boarding house in the new town decided finally not to some.

The following year Mr. Jarrett was replaced as chairman by S. J. Hogg. J. Boag was appointed principal to succeed Mr. Douglas. The school assessment, which had been set as 4 mills on the dollar in 1885 was raised to 5 mills.

Calgary's mill rate had already started climbing—rising from 4 mills on the dollar in 1885 to 5 mills in 1886. Non-resident pupils were charged a fee of five cents per day.

The first annual meeting of Calgary School District was held November 6, 1886. The same year the school received its first inspection. This duty was performed by Rev. John McLean of Macleod, believed to have been the first inspector of schools.

CONTRAST WITH PRESENT DAY

"Who could possibly have visualized that in the short span of 50 years Calgary could have reached such proportions?"

Joseph T. Shaw, K. C., himself a former Calgary student, teacher and School Board trustee, said in addressing the entire school population by radio in connection with the city-wide school jubilee exercises yesterday.

In the course of his address Mr. Shaw contrasted pioneer school conditions in the city with those of today, paid tribute to the city's educational leaders, and called upon the youth of today to make the most of their educational opportunities.

"In the next 50 years, Calgary will be largely what you boys and girls make it," the speaker concluded.

SCOUTS HEAR LECTURE

Many excellent views were shown by Leonard H. Leacock, illustrating the Rockies, many of them in color, to the members of the Twelfth (First Alberta) Troop of the Boy Scouts in St. Stephen's Memorial Hall, Friday evening. The views extended from Banff and Lake Louise to Jasper, and Mr. Leacock gave an address entitled "Skyline Trails."

The purpose of the lecture was to help raise funds for the troop, the lecture being well patronied. Scoutmaster Eric Ings M.C. introduced the speaker.

JAMES SHORT, B. A., K. C.,
Chairman of Calgary School Board
for 1908.

STAMPEDE SNAPSHOTS

By Wilf Bennett

All the traditions of North America's biggest rodeo are being maintained in fine style this time. A big parade . . . a whale of a crowd the first day . . . plenty of Indians, cowboys, color and action. All the traditions, that is, except one.

And that tradition was shattered with a bang that could be heard all over the city.

It's always been the custom for some local or visiting dignitary to give a formal little speech officially opening the Stampede. But when President "Rube" Ward stepped up to the microphone yesterday afternoon to open the fair, his first words were the signal to release the wildest "20-ring circus" ever seen in the local arena.

Rocket bombs crashed, 16 chutes opened simultaneously to disgorge bucking, twisting, heaving bronks and steers, and three chuckwagons came racing around the track . . . the arena became a dusty inferno of noise and action.

The dignitaries and officials retired gracefully but speechless. The 1944 show was on.

★ ★ ★

The glamor of the Old West isn't enough for some of these modern kids. Youthful visitors to the Stampede are John, 5, and Kenneth Foster, 3, of London, Ontario, who are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Day, here.

"What do you want to see most at the Stampede?" asked a reporter, conjuring visions of cowboys and Redmen.

"Superman!" announced John.

★ ★ ★

Visitors and citizens alike can give their friends out of town a Stampede thrill by mailing their letters this week from the Stampede Post Office. In operation only one week a year, the little log post office provides a special postmark and cachet for all letters mailed there. This year the cachet is in the form of a cow's skull.

★ ★ ★

Stampede fan No. 1, and undoubtedly the best-known voice of the local rodeo, is Josh Henthorn. It's Josh's genial voice you hear reverberating over the fair's public address system. The 1944 show makes 40 —count 'em—40 in a row for the veteran announcer.

Long before there was a Calgary Stampede, 'way back in 1904, Josh was calling off the events at the exhibition, he recalled this morning. In those early years the grandstand was on the other side of the race track, just about where Manager J. C. Yule's home new stands.

Josh isn't looking quite so husky this year as usual, but he's not sick, he insists. "It's just that I've been working too hard, chiefly with concert parties at night," he explains.

★ ★ ★

First two tents erected on the midway Sunday were those for "Patty" Conklin's midway office and for the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which caused a bit of confusion for a couple of youthful visitors.

"What's this for?" asked one of the youngsters, pushing his head into the Conklin tent.

"It's for the C.C.F.," answered his companion.

"Naw, it's not the C.C.F.," replied the first. "They got lots of money in here."

★ ★ ★

Dan Wild Man—otherwise Minor Chief Thunderbird of the Stonies—who was one of the elaborately bedecked braves of Monday's big parade, has just completed a 31-year stint as Alberta's only Indian civil servant.

Dan was official interpreter of the Morley tribe from February, 1913, until he was superannuated in March of this year. He interpreted the words of his fellow chieftains to the many dignitaries who visited the Stony reserve, including the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, and Lord Tweedsmuir.

The chieftains whose wise words he painstakingly translated from the Stony dialect into English frequently had the habit of breaking out into passably-good English themselves once the ceremonials were finished, but at least Thunderbird did his duty faithfully.

Monday he tied for first prize as the best dressed Stony brave.

The Weather

	Max	Min		Max	Min
Montreal	76	63	Regina	73	44
Toronto	84	69	Moose Jaw	78	47
North Bay	82	67	Saskatoon	74	56
White Rvr	78	49	Pr. Albert	72	54
Pt. Arthur	74	48	N. B'l'ford	73	54
Kenora	74	55	S. Current	70	51
Winnipeg	72	53	Med. Hat	78	52
Brandon	70	48	Lethbridge	76	55
Dauphin	71	54	Edmonton	76	51
Yorkton	74	52	Fairview	70	52
Estevan	76	46	Beaver Lge	72	55

FORECAST

Alberta—Generally fair.

Graduate Mechanical Engineer

Fifteen years' broad experience in United States, returning to Canada to settle, has capital to invest with services.

BOX 678 HERALD

Wednesday Morning Darling Hat Stampede Specials

Summer Hats

88c

$1.88

$2.88

Values to $4.88

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Established in Canada 27 years

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Chinese Herbs Remedies for Stomach. Gall, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Sinus.

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CLIFFORD T. JONES,
Counsel for the Citizens' League in the Municipal Investigation.

VANCOUVER MAN LOOKED OVER THE CITY

Couldn't Locate Any Gambling, but Found Four Disorderly Houses

After a very short session on Saturday morning the civic investigation adjourned uptil ten o'clock this morning and should be concluded today.

W. H. Walker, a private detective from Vancouver, gave evidence. G. Woods, on behalf of the Citizens' League, had written to a detective agency on the coast asking for a man for the purpose of getting information in regard to a charge against the chief of police. Walker came only a few days ago and has been putting up at the Queens hotel.

When put on the stand by the prosecution, Mr. Ryan, acting for the chief, objected to his giving evidence on the ground that the prosecution should be by reliable citizens of Calgary. This was over-ruled by the court, however, and his evidence taken.

He stated that he did not favor this kind of work, but had to obey instructions of the Vancouver agency by whom he was employed. There were four houses in the northeast end of the city where he had entered late at night and bought beer. The women were dressed quietly, and but for the fact that they had admitted him at that unfashionable hour and sold him beer, he would not have judged the places to be sporting houses or the women prostitutes.

They had made no advances to him in the matter of prostitution. He had also done some investigating out at Nose Creek. He had not found a single case of gambling in the city, though he had been looking for it.

This concluded his evidence and he immediately left the court.

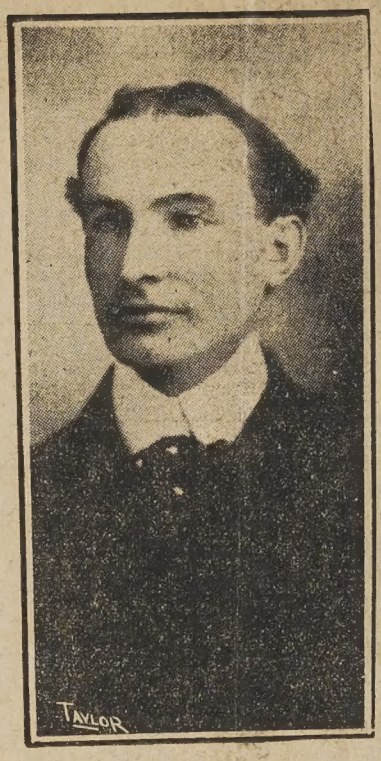
An Editor Gives Evidence.

R. C. Edwards, eritor of the Eye Opener, was called. He stated that he had never been threatened with libel on account of having published an article in 1906 to the effect that the police afforded protection to gamblers.

Sergt. Mackie gave some more evidence in regard to the taking of bail at the station and how the cases were handled.

Constable William Nutt outlined to the court his duties in general and especially in the matter of looking after cases of prostitution. He also told of raiding Chinese gambling joints in company with Sergt. Mills, both for gambling and selling liquor without a license.

Two of the witnesses required by the prosecution, Douglas and Milne, were not present. Milne is supposed to be sick, but he will either have to attend the court today or the court will attend him, as Judge Stuart intends to get his evidence.



EDWARD F. RYAN.
Counsel for Chief English in the Municipal Investigation.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTS COMMITTEES

MONEY WILL BE PAID BY THE CITY—CLOSE EARLIER THIS YEAR FOR THE FAIR.

The first meeting of the Calgary school board for 1908 was held last night, and the first thing done was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—Chairman, James Short, KC.; secretary, W. L. Waines; finance committee James Short (chairman), Secretary Waines and R. J. Hutchings; building committee, Colonel Walker (chairman), H. A. Sinnott; supply committee, R. J. Hutchings (chairman), H. A. Sinnott; management committee, Thomas Underwood (chairman), H. A. Sinnott.

The report of Dr. Scott, the superintendent of all the city schools, was not ready for the meeting, and it will be handed in at the next.

Close Schools Earlier.

Several communications were read by the secretary, and two of these were from the Dominion fair board, one of them asking the board to allow the city schools to close one week earlier than usual for the summer holidays so as to afford them plenty of time to have the city schools fixed up for the accommodation of fair visitors, was referred to the department of education, but it was decided that if possible the schools would close June 26. An invitation was extended to the school board to take dinner with the exhibition board and the city council, and this was accepted.

The chairman agreeably surprised the members when he stated that he had been informed by Mayor Cameron that $100,000 would be paid over to the board by the city within a few days.

The secretary of the Y.M.C.A. wrote that he would be very glad to assist in the matter of forming a public school athletic league, and this was referred to the chairman and Superintendent Scott.

Word was received from Edm that the $50,000 debentures that been sold were there, and that th nister of education would sign th

Delegates to Convention.

Chairman Short and Thomas derwood were appointed delega attend the convention of tr which will be held in Calgary o 22. A proposition from the S vale school district to release th gary board from all responsibil paying their share of debenture if the Calgary trustees would a all the arrears of taxes on pr lately taken back into the cit turned down. This mounts to

An addition was made to the nent staff in the shape of F. G. anan, who has been made princ the Victoria school.

HE COULD NOT FIND GAMBLING ANYWHERE IN CALGARY

Professional Detective Found a Few Houses Where Beer Could Be Bought---Investigation Hears of Work Done By the Police.

Today's session of the court which is investigating the police department, was a short one.

Four witnesses were on the stand but nothing new of any importance was brought out.

W. H. Walker, a private detective, who has been in the city for the past ten days working for the Citizens league, stated he had not found a single gambling room during that time.

Justice Stuart adjourned the court until 10 o'clock Monday morning to secure the attendance of Wm. Milne who appears to be a much wanted witness. Mr. Milne was served with a subpoena yesterday afternoon but he was ill in bed at the time.

The justice instructed a bailiff to notify Mr. Milne that he must be in court Monday or send a certificate from a physician stating he was too ill to attend. If the witness is unable to attend court the justice announced his intention of going to Milne's residence and taking his evidence at his bedside.

No Libel Suit.

The first witness was R. C. Edwards, editor of the Eye Opener. Mr. Edwards' evidence was to the effect that no action had been taken against him for articles criticizing the police force published in October, 1906.

Sergt. Mackie was recalled to make clear the question of $10 bail that has lain in the police office since Sept. 30. The money has been held because the case has not been finally disposed of. Sergt. Mackie also explained the method of receiving bail from drunks and other minor offenders.

No Gambling in Calgary.

William H. Walker, a private detective employed by the Canadian Detective agency, of Toronto, was the next witness. He testified to going into several resorts on First, Fifth and Sixth avenues and purchasing beer. He was in Elsie Hall's place, 522 Sixth avenue east, and paid a dollar for a bottle of beer. Miss Hall did not serve the beer. Another young woman brought it to him. He also paid for beer in Flo Smith's residence, 511 Fifth avenue east. In "Tootsie's" place he also was furnished with a pint of beer by paying the necessary dollar. All of the places mentioned he considered to be houses of ill repute or sporting houses. In other houses in which he gained admittance he was refused liquor. He was not solicited in any other manner in any of the places visited. In fact he considered all the people visited to be very ladylike members of their class.

To Mr. Ryan he said he was here at the instigation of Geo. Woods, who had written the Vancouver agency for a detective. He had spent ten days in the city at his work and could not find more than the four houses mentioned where liquor was sold. He inquired into the gambling business of the city but had not found a single room in operation.

What the Police Do.

Wm. Nutt, plain clothes officer on the police force, said he considered it his duty to look after houses of prostitution and gamblers when necessary.

He told of arresting Belle McAuley and taking her to jail. She was also ordered out of town. Frankie Shea he arrested in one of the up town blocks. She was fined. Nellie Daly was another of his victims. Early in 1907 he closed a number of alleged houses of ill-repute in Campbell's row on Fifth avenue east. On several occasions he received instructions from Chief English and Sergt. Mackie to investigate complaints received from residents in the vicinity of Fifth and Sixth avenues. As a result two houses were vacated. Mr. Nutt thought there might be eight or ten known prostitutes in the city. He knew the law regarding houses of prostitution had been amended a few days ago. In company with Sergt. Mackie a few months ago he pulled an alleged gambling house on Stephen avenue and on two occasions in company with Sergt. Mills he raided Chinese joints. On both occasions the Chinks were dismissed when brought to trial. Another time he and Sergt. Mills searched the Chinese quarters for liquor but found only one bottle of beer. He never let any one out on cash bail.

To Mr. Ryan he said he knew it to be a fact the force had instructions from the chief of police not to accept cash bail except on the authority of a magistrate.

The court then adjourned.

(Continued on Page Five.)

He Could Not Find Gambling Anywhere in Calgary

(Continued from Page 1.)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON'S EVIDENCE.

An Ex-Member.

James Fraser was a member of the police force for 14 years. He never received a promotion during that time, although he was the senior member of the force when a promotion was made. Mr. Fraser said he and the chief were not on intimate terms for some years.

He thought the trouble between the chief was aggravated because of the fact that he found it hard to secure a conviction in any of the arrests he made. This was particularly the case in cases of prostitutes and drunks.

In 1906 he accompanied License Inspector Langford to raid a house near the Langevin bridge. They found some liquor in the house and he notified the three women to appear at the police court the next morning. They did so and were discharged. He thought the chief placed obstacles in his way of making convictions.

Before he left the force he knew there were houses of prostitution and gamblers in the city but he never received any instructions to suppress them and took no action of his own initiative.

He remember the case of Constable Meicklejohn bringing a man to the police station in 1906 who was suspected of fleecing a Swede. He was let go and no charge was made against him. Mr. Fraser knew of cases where drunks who had been arrested and sobered up had been let go upon depositing money for their appearance in the police court.

To Mr. Ryan he repeated that he did not receive proper assistance from the chief of police in securing a conviction.

This One a Housekeeper.

Mrs. Jessie Gay lives at No. 62[illegible] Sixth avenue east with her husband. A short time ago she was a housekeeper in a boarding house on Nose Creek for which she received $10 a week. She did not know where the house was located. The lady of the house was away at the time. Mr. Gay left for Seattle Wednesday but was here for two months previous. She also has some property in the United States from which she derives $30 a month. She never sold liquor in her house. She does not live in Spokane where her property is because she likes Calgary best.

An Ideal Husband.

Ethel Clayton is married and lives on Fifth avenue east. Previous to that she lived for four years in Winnipeg. Mr. Clayton, who is a shipping clerk in Chicago receives $125 a month and sends her $75 a month. She bought her house from a Mr. Wilson for $1,800, including furniture. She paid $100 down and is paying the balance at the rate of $45 per month. She also has property in Winnipeg. Twenty five dollars comes from that property every month by registered mail which a gentleman friend of hers receipts for. He is "out in the country at Edmonton" at the present time. She does not know her neighbors at all and never sold liquor in her house.

Lots of Money.

Mrs. Flo Smith lives on Fifth avenue east. Has been in Calgary for three years. Owns property in Centralia, Wash., Seattle, Grand Forks, B.C., and Calgary. Two hundred and fifty dollars a month comes in from this. It is deposited in the Puget Sound National bank, Seattle. Her Calgary account is in the Bank of Montreal. Since living in Calgary she has been visited by several lady friends from different places. She never sold any liquor in her house.

Justice Stuart: "Do you know why Mr. Jones is asking you these questions?"

Mrs. Smith: "I have no idea whatever, but I am quite willing to answer any he wishes to ask.

Justice Stuart: "But how do they appeal to you?"

"Mrs. Smith: "I think it is all very foolish and cannot understand it."

Is Quite Satisfied.

Thomas Hart, a contractor, told of building a house for Miss Jenkins and another woman living in the same district. He lives at No. 635 Sixth avenue east and has no complaint whatever to make regarding any of his neighbors. So far as he knew, everybody was respectable. The only nuisance he had to complain of was the crematory and the only manner in which he was at all disturbed was by the city dump carts passing his door at night.

Has Been in Them.

Minty Johnston, who owns the Red barn told of two telephones in his office. One of them was on a wire running to a private house in the Nose Creek district. Over this line he receives orders to take medicine, groceries, etc., to this house. His cabs were taken out whenever they were ordered. Mr. Johnston was of the opinion there were houses of prostitution in this city. I have driven people to houses in the city at all hours of the day or night, he said, and have been in such houses myself.

When Mr. Jones asked him how many houses there were in Calgary he answered about a dozen. There were generally two or three women on an average in each house.

...ng "that by ... money his gov- ...tained a surplus after ...duced unemployment from ...per cent, with the result that ...ot a single skilled tradesman ...of employment.

...on," he continued, "I had a ...g with Major Douglas, the social credit movement. I ...at our plan for a modified ...redit did not appeal to him ...in more drastic measures." ...r things Mr. Ogilvie would ...adopted in England and ...

...ystem. ...ng. ...niversal system of driving ...ide of the road to obviate ...rists. ...clock, which has become ...inent. ...ed, "that the countries of ...much fettered by age-old ...which sometimes retard ...petition with republican ... We have no desire, of ...with the color and ...us individuality in the ...the four improvements ...d make little or no dif- ...history."

... Tasmania. Every em- ...member of an approved ...farmer is compelled by ...r of the farmers' union, ...unishable by fines. The ...zation is so severe, the ... practically impossible ...ithing strong justifica-

...ster, Mr. Ogilvie was ...hority on this subject. ... in Tasmania from 1923 ...ch is now held by his ...An ardent trade union- ...tion is essential to the ...of craftsman, from la- ...nd the introduction of ... is being implemented ... radical forms of gov- ...world.

...oy a conservative vic- ...land. Belgium, Hol- ...Nova Scotia, British ...nsland, New Zealand, ...nts. It would be fu- ... of democratic con- ... this possible."

...er, is still experienc- ...irth" through which ...ars from 1900 to 1910, ...he "land of strikes." ... period he has no ...rich in natural re- ... of stout calibre. ...ring the week-end,"

few hours of the dance, the tribes came forward, one at a time, to make their offerings and tell what they had to be thankful for.

One young buck brought in a beautiful

A young buck, his hair in long braids down his back, had on a new buckskin vest, and lettered on the back in bright beads was "1937. Alberta Cowboy."

...hardly ...when he learned that Joe was a member of the team. A lady from Seattle had a similar experience. A reunion took place recently at the station when Eddie Shaw and Tiny Thompson pulled up for gasoline.

steps be heard, their curiosity reache... For they may herald Molly's approach — and Molly will always have cookies or some attractive morsel for her pets, which they can wheedle from her with their whimperings and playful ways.

Member of Eighteen Committees (at Last Count), Thomas Underwood Well Might Claim To Be Calgary's Busiest Man

MAYOR of Calgary for two years (1902-'03), alderman for six, carpenter, farm boy, builder, philanthropist, and moving force in the Baptist church for 46 years—such is the story of Thomas Underwood, who serves on so many committees he seldom finds time for a quiet evening at home.

"Not long ago I sat down at my desk to make a list of the committees of which I am an active member," he recalled, "but I gave it up as a bad job when I got up to 18." Most men think they are doing their share in the community if they belong to one or two!

Mr. Underwood's chief activities as a committeeman are in connection with extension of church work, but as chairman of the Board of Public Welfare, since it was organized in 1911 as the Associated Charities, he has had his finger on the pulse of philanthropic work in the city for 26 years.

He believes the relief situation today to be a serious one, demanding the best thought of community leaders as well as federal and provincial authorities. Private charity has done a great work in this direction, he comments, but it cannot cope with present-day need. "I am convinced that relief should be given only for work done, except in the case of the sick or the aged," he says. "I think we have fallen down in our handling of the unemployed problem, and the situation which confronts us is not too encouraging."

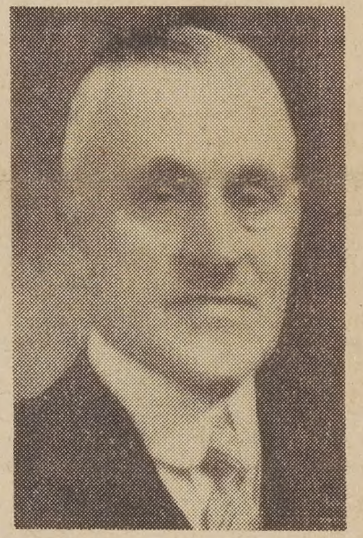
Few citizens know that it is to the efforts of Alderman Underwood, aided and abetted by Alderman C. MacMillan, that they owe their enjoyment of beautiful Central Park today!

"We fought hard for that," Mr. Underwood recalls, as he looks back over the vista of years to the time when there were only a few houses west of the present East Calgary area.

At that time, he states, the C.P.R. owed the city a large sum in taxes and offered to turn over 52 lots in payment of the amount. "Everybody, including the aldermen, lived down in East Calgary then, and they thought my idea of using the lots for a park was plain crazy," Mr. Underwood said. "MacMillan was the only one on the council who backed me up—but we got our park in the end. We also fathered the movement to plant trees on the boulevards. Everyone thought that was crazy, too. Today, I expect, they don't think it was so crazy!"

* * *

A CARPENTER by trade, Thomas Underwood came to Canada from England to make his fortune when he was a young man. Arriving in Winnipeg in 1883, he found it impossible to get work and on the advice of the C.P.R. immigration authorities, took a job as a farm hand, earning $20 a month during the summer and $15 a month in the winter. "It was hard work," he recalls, "but I was young and strong and I didn't mind. I milked cows, drove a team, did all sorts of chores, and never owed a penny."



THOMAS UNDERWOOD

But he saw no future on the farm, and in 1885 signed up for work with the C.P.R. construction gangs, coming to Calgary in 1885. He was assigned to the mountain division and was working "on the Summit" when Lord Strathcona, Van Horne and their fellow-directors drove the famous last spike on the miles of shining steel destined to link the East with the West.

When the job on the railway petered out, Mr. Underwood decided to settle in Calgary, working for two-and-a-half years with the Jarrett-Cushing Lumber Co., owners of a lumber mill which stood at the present corner of First street west and Twelfth avenue. At the end of that time he launched out in business for himself as builder and contractor. The list of blocks and dwellings which he erected is too long to enumerate—but he likes to remember that 33 years ago he built the fine stone mansion of the late Senator Patrick Burns, the first Bank of Montreal, and the second stone buildnig on Eighth avenue. That was the office building of the late Senator Sir James Lougheed; the Imperial bank was the first.

His own residence was erected next door to the Burns residence on Thirteenth avenue, and here his children grew up. Today he lives two streets over—at 638 Fifteenth avenue west—the high cost of taxes impelling a move to the less extensive property. "'Pat' Burns was the finest neighbor a man could have," Mr. Underwood declares as he reviews his long association with the great cattle baron of the West.

Ten years after his decision to make Calgary his home, the young builder was elected to the city council, on which he was to serve for six years, leaving the council to become chief executive for a two-year term.

* * *

BUT in spite of his preoccupation with business and civics, Mr. Underwood found time to devote hours to the furtherance of the work of the church he joined 46 years ago. His efforts in this direction have never flagged, and today he is one of the most prominent figures of the Baptist Union in Western Canada.

Mr. Underwood built the little white church in which he was converted. It still stands at the corner of Sixth avenue and Second street west. He has held office as a First Baptist member ever since, serving first on the finance committee and next on the Deacon's board. He has been chairman of that for many years, and in this capacity was sent as a delegate to the first Alberta Baptist convention in Lethbridge in 1909. For 24 years, he has served as chairman of the executive board of the convention—the body which controls organization work, finances, and activities of the church. It has sixteen members, two of whom are the veteran minister, Rev. Dr. C. C. McLaurin, and Dr. W. G. Carpenter, of this city.

First Baptist church had a membership of seven when it was established here 49 years ago. Its membership today is estimated to be between eleven and twelve hundred men, women and children. The total Baptist fellowship in Alberta embraces approximately 5,300 members.

A deacon of First Baptist for 32 years, Mr. Underwood has never missed a Sunday service unless ill or absent from the city—and when he is away he usually is engaged on the business of the church. He has been a member of the Union Board since it was formed in 1909, and served as its president in 1923. He was a member of the board of Brandon College for 10 years, but resigned from it six years ago due to the difficulty of attending meetings in the Manitoba centre, and the fact that his duties as chairman of the board of the Alberta convention demand so much of his time. For seven years he has served voluntarily as Alberta superintendent for the convention, it being impossible to pay the salary of a regularly-employed one. "Our ministers are not getting the salaries they should for the work they do," he comments, as he explains why he volunteered for the heavy task of superintendent, "and if we had to pay a man to do this job we should have to cut those salaries still further. It would not be right."

The lot of the aged, the needy, the sick, and the unfortunate always has claimed the attention of the man who is a staunch pillar of his church. Thus Mr. Underwood migrated naturally to the chairmanship of the Old Folks Home when it was established here some 20 years ago. He served on the board of the General Hospital for eight years, and on the Y.M.C.A. board for more years than he can recall. He is the only original member of the Calgary branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society still residing in the city.

Looking back over a long stretch of years filled with activity and good works, Mr. Underwood today does not regret a moment of the time he devoted to his city or his church. "It was hard work, but it was worthwhile work," he says.

he said, "I realized how much more you have developed your natural resources than we have. In Tasmania, for instance, we have places as beautiful as Lake Louise and Banff, but no one has had the courage and foresight to equip them with amenities that would give them world-fame as tourist centres."

THE CHARGES ARE LAID

Private Detectives Claim Police Neglect Duty---Evidence Being Heard Today in Long Deferred Civic Investigation --List of the Charges.

I, T. A. P. Frost, representing the Citizens' league of Calgary, request that the above investigation be especially as to the conduct of the Police department in the said city, and of the chief and men of the police force of the said city. We make the following charges in particular, but so as not to restrict the generality of this investigation.

1. Bawdy houses are allowed within the city limits with the knowledge and consent of the chief of police.

2. Criminal prosecutions are compromised and withdrawn with the knowledge and consent of the chief of police.

3. Intoxicating liquors are sold in the said city without license and with the knowledge and consent of the chief of police.

4. Insulting and abusive language is used in public places by the chief of police towards citizens.

5. The license commissioner under the license ordinance has been hindered and delayed in the performance of his duties by the said chief of police.

6. The chief of police has failed to act in harmony with the men and officers of his own force whereby the interests of the city and of justice have suffered.

7. Gambling has been allowed in the said city by the chief of police.

In the supreme court room the investigation of the charges made against the police department was begun in earnest this morning. Clifford G. Jones is conducting the case for Mr. Frost and E. F. Ryan of P. J. Nolan and company, is looking after the interests of the police.

Scope of Investigation.

In opening the court Mr. Justice Stuart said he would confine the investigation to charges of graft and corruption as he understood that to be the meaning of the resolution passed by the council calling for the investigation. However, he would make the inquiry as broad and searching as possible.

No Personal Knowledge.

The first witness was W. G. Hunt, who, in answer to Mr. Jones said he had no personal knowledge of the charges and that no one so far as he know had attempted to prosecute him in any manner for the accusations he made in his address before the "Men's Own" meeting. Rev. F. W. Patterson also testified that no one had taken proceedings against him for some rather strong statements made by him against the police department during one of his sermons.

No One Prosecuted.

E. Tucker, a furniture dealer on Fourth street east, gave evidence to the effect that last September three tables were stolen from in front of his store. The matter was placed in the hands of the police and Officer Hardy placed on the case. The latter found the tables in a near-by house. Mr. Tucker said so far as he knew no one was ever prosecuted for the theft and the tables were still at the police court.

Some Cruel Words.

Geo. Wood swore that he overheard Chief English use some harsh terms in speaking of Rev. Mr. Patterson.

Ald. Samis and C. E. Crandell corroborated his evidence.

Questionable Houses.

Chas. Carter, who lives in Riverside, told of visits by himself and Mr. Chivers to houses on Fifth avenue east and Ninth avenue east last night. They were admitted to the first house, 511 Fifth avenue east, by a woman. Had no liquor there but by the actions of the two women whom he met there he had no doubt as to the character of the place. In his estimation it was a house of ill-fame. He was refused admission to two other houses visited, but was admitted to a house on Ninth avenue east near the barracks. A colored man opened the door and admitted them. They bought four bottles of beer in this house for which he and Mr. Chivers paid two dollars. They were admitted to one room in which was a lady dressed in her night garments only.

Welfare of the City.

Mr. Carter said it was his first experience in the detective business. He was not paid for his services. Simply acted because he was interested in the moral welfare of the city and believed it his duty as a citizen to act as he did.

Had Made No Complaint.

To Mr. Ryan, the witness said he never complained to the police about any house in the city nor did he report to the chief the result of his investigations last night. They were accompanied on their rounds by Geo. Woods and T. A. P. Frost, who pointed out to them the suspected houses. He would know the houses he visited and was quite willing to accompany any police officer and point them out.

Mr. Chivers is Convinced.

Mr. Chivers corroborated the previous witness. He has only been in the city four months and made the trip with Mr. Carter to convince himself that the conditions were as bad as his brother-in-law represented them to be. He had been discussing the moral reform crusade with his brother-in-law for the past four months but had never taken any action until last night. He never spoke of the matter to the police but he was quite willing to accompany a police officer to the places visited.

Had Bad Reputation.

Thomas A. P. Frost was the next witness. He had not an extended acquaintance with Mr. Carter or Mr. Chivers. He accompanied them on their rounds last night about midnight and assisted Mr. Wood in pointing out the suspected houses to them. He knew of the houses by reputation only.

In answer to Mr. Ryan he stated that he considered them to be houses of ill-repute because of the class of people who lived in them and frequented them. The inmates were women who dressed in fine clothes, had Chinese servants and drove about the city in hacks.

He suggested one of the houses to Mr. Carter last night because it had a red curtain above the window. He also told of a disturbance that occurred in that district a short time ago when two prominent citizens had attempted to get into the house of a respectable citizen.

Had Laid No Complaint.

He had never laid a formal complaint with Chief English, but he had asked the assistance of Sergt. Wilson of the Mounted police in the matter but did not know if the latter had done anything or not. Judging by appearances he thought there were 13 or 14 houses in the "Red light" district.

Geo. Wood, recalled, stated, he conducted the Wood's rescue home in this city. He engineered the trip through the Red Light district last night, and gave the directions to Messrs. Carter and Chivers. He knew their reputation by information gained through young women in his home, who had been inmates of the places.

Mr. Wood stated that he had been solicited on the streets to go to a house on Sixth avenue east for immoral purposes. This was Christmas and New Year's.

By investigations made by himself, he was satisfied there were about fifteen houses of reputation in Ward I, and there were two inmates in each house.

He complained at one time of two houses near his home where disturbances were occurring at times. Officer Hardy attended to the matter, and the nuisance was stopped.

He had a real estate deal with Chief English, but had no trouble with that gentleman, but there was some difficulty with his legal representative.

Eva Jenkins, generally known as "Beulah," said she lived at No. 636, Sixth avenue east. She has owned the property for some time, and has lived alone since last June. Before that time her sister lived with her. At times other girls had lived with her. Is now living a retired life. Owns property in Calgary, Riverside, and the suburbs.

Miss Jenkins admitted being fined for selling liquor last August, but had not sold any since that time. Had no knowledge of the moral condition of the district in which she lives, and

(Continued on Page 6.)

W.B.NEVIN WAS HERE

MAN WHO JUMPED UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN KNOWN IN THE CITY.

W. Bourke Nevin, the former member of the New York Stock Exchange, who committed suicide by jumping from a subway train in New York yesterday, was well known and had many friends in Calgary. He stopped at the Alberta hotel while here.

He spent some time in Calgary in 1906, coming here from Edmonton, where for a short time he was engaged in the banking business.

In September of that year he left for Vancouver in further search of better health, remaining there a few months and then returned to New York.

J. Noel Nevin, who made Calgary his headquarters when he represented the Marshall-Wells company of Winnipeg on the road, was a brother. Another brother is at present residing in Pincher Creek.

Charges are Laid.

(Continued from Page One.)

as far as she knew there was not a house of prostitution in the city.

Doris Leslie, a colored woman who lived at 611 Sixth avenue east said she has lived there with her husband for the past two years. Mr. Leslie is a real estate agent in Calgary and she also has property in Winnipeg which net her an income of about $160 a month. She earned no money in other ways herself. Mrs. Leslie knew nothing whatever regarding her neighbors

Elsie Hall lived at 622 ——— east all by herself in a six-roomed house. Has a servant sometimes and sometimes not. Previous to moving to Calgary two years ago she lived across the river. She had two boarders there. She did not know their business. Miss Leslie was sick most of the time when she lived over the river and did not have any opportunity to watch the young ladies. She is now living a retired life on the proceeds of a farm in Maryland which nets her $1,000 a year. She never sold liquor in Calgary. She knew nothing about the moral condition of the northeast portion of the city.

Maud Rogers is married and has lived for the past three months at 632 Sixth avenue east. Previous to that she had lived in Riverside and 636 Sixth avenue east with Miss Jenkins for whom she did housework for $5 a week. Her husband who lives in St. Louis sends her money.

In answer to Justice Stuart she said; "she was parted from her husband because of family troubles. When asked who was to blame for the family troubles she answered "Oh, well." She also said she owned property on Sixth avenue east and two lots in Crescent Heights. She never sold liquor.

William Carrol lived and worked in the Red barn.

They were just about as busy during the day as at night. There were two phones in the barn, one going to the "Parlor" house at Nose Creek.

Mr. Carroll frequently went to the houses in the Nose Creek.

Mr. Jones—Did you ever see any kimonas over there?

Carroll—What is a kimona?

Mr. Jones—Would you know a night shirt if you saw it?

Carroll—I never wear one.

Justice Stuart—Have you any idea whatever of the character of the houses you drive to in that district?

Carroll—No; none whatever.

He sometimes drives to Sixth avenue east for passengers but was never there at night.

He never bought any liquor in any place in Calgary that did not have a license, so far as he knew. The barn kept two hacks on the stand on Ninth avenue. They went there about 9 o'clock and came in to the barn about 2.30 a.m. They did not look for any particular patronage but took any one that came along.

Mr. Carroll did not know of any prostitutes in the city.

Sergt. Mackie was the next witness. He receives instructions from the chief, sometimes in writing and sometimes verbally. As far as he could remember it was last November he received the last instructions to investigate any houses of ill-repute. At that time he raided a house near the Langevin bridge and the inmates were convicted.

Mr. Jones—Do you know of any effort being made by the police department to assist this investigation in proving the existence of houses of prostitution in this city.

Justice Stuart—I do not see how you can expect him to answer that.

Mr. Jones—I don't.

Sergt. Mackie did not know that the law in regard to the number of inmates which constituted a house of prostitution had been amended nine months ago.

In answer to the justice the sergeant said the police made it their business to investigate into the business of the inmates of any house suspected but did not inquire into the business of every house in the city.

George Hardie was now doing plain-clothes duty on the police force. He had received instructions to see that no women of ill-repute were allowed to live in rooms in any of the up-town blocks. These instructions were received from the chief and Sergt. Mills. He knew the law regarding disreputable houses had been amended but did not remember who told him of it.

In answer to Mr. Ryan he explained the question of Mr. Tucker's tables which were stolen in September last. The stolen property was recovered and the man and woman who took them were taken to the police station and admitted to bail. No information was ever laid and the amount of the bail was still in the police station.

Calgary Herald, Aug. 28 1923

Old Memories Revived by Interesting Water Color

Presentation Recently Made to Calgary Board of Trade Conjures Up Time When Townsite of the City Was Decided Upon — L. A. Hamilton Relates Hitherto Unrecorded Facts.

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

INVERMERE, B.C., Aug. 22. — An item appeared in The Calgary Herald of July 20, setting out that C. Walter Chesterton had presented to the board of trade a beautiful little water color sketch of a surveyors' camp at the junction of the Bow and Elbow rivers, near Fort Calgary, made by his father on July 22, 1883, when he and L. A. Hamilton, then assistant land commissioner of the C.P.R., camped at that spot.

Knowing L. A. Hamilton intimately, your correspondent referred the clipping regarding this water-color sketch to him, and asked for further information, which was cheerfully given, as it deals with probably the very earliest history of Calgary—the laying of its foundation stone, as it were—the information is of special interest. It is probably worth noting that this is the first time this story has appeared in print.

Lauchlan Alexander Hamilton is a son of the late William B. Hamilton, who for many years resided in the town of Collingwood, Ontario, and held the honorable position of first mayor of that place. It seems as though he and his forbears were even in the forefront of Canadian settlement, for L. A. Hamilton's grandfather was an officer holding a commission in the Fifth Regiment of Foot, stationed at Fort Mackinaw, as early at 1795. L. A. Hamilton was born in the old garrison town of Penetanguishene, Ontario, but when quite a small boy moved with his family to Collingwood.

Joined Survey Party

While still quite a lad he joined a survey party in charge of the late Alexander Lord Russell, one of the surveyors representing Canada in the establishment of the International boundary line, as chairman, and in this way reached Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, in 1874. Returning from that work, he took up surveying as a profession, and for many years practised it in the wilds of the Parry Sound district, only leaving the work to take an important position in the federal lands department at Ottawa.

From there in 1882 he went to Winnipeg as surveyor for the Canadian Pacific Railway in their land department. Later he became their assistant land commissioner, and on the death of John H. McTavish, their first land commissioner in Winnipeg, succeeded to that post, remaining in charge of all their land interests until 1900, when he resigned.

As surveyor, and later as assistant land commissioner, he did much of the work of the actual laying out of many of the chief towns and cities which now mark the main line of the C.P.R., amongst others being Medicine Hat, Calgary, and, later, Vancouver. It was while in charge at this latter city that the great fire took place, and he, as one of the first aldermen, had a still more important task laid upon him of seeing, with others, to the re-establishment of that new city as it rose from its ashes.

After retiring from the C.P.R., Mr. Hamilton took up the life of an agriculturist, purchasing a large farm at Lorne Park, just outside of Toronto, and later adding to it by buying a huge holding down in Florida, where he, during the months of winter in Canada, is busily engaged in watching the production and marketing of the oranges and nuts.

In Own Words

With this introduction, the particulars which led to the final choice of the city of Calgary and the laying out of its first lots, may now be given in Mr. Hamilton's own words. He says:

"I have made some hurried notes from memory on the subject of the selection of the city of Calgary. I also made some water-color sketches at the same time as that of Mr. Chesterton's, but what has become of them I do not now know.

"The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crossed the Saskatchewan river at Medicine Hat on June 29, 1883, and some days afterwards I left Winnipeg under instructions to proceed west to the proposed site of the crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Bow river. My instructions were necessarily very confidential in their character, and were not known to any save myself and the higher officers of the company. Taking with me a small party and my old friend, Walter Chesterton, who was then practising as an architect in Winnipeg, we left the city in July. I had known Mr. Chesterton for many years as a clever amateur artist, from having served some time under him as a student in architecture at Ottawa, and was in hopes that he could secure some subjects for his brush when in sight of the Rocky Mountains.

"The object of my expedition was to locate and secure some land for a townsite at or near the crossing of the railway at the Elbow river. The Canadian Pacific Railway was by this time in operation as far west as Medicine Hat, and the grading and the track laying as far as the crossing of the Crowfoot Creek.

"I went armed with a letter of authority from John M. Egan, who was then general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg. This letter was addressed to all employes of the company, and also to Messrs. Langdon and Shepard, who had been given the contract for the construction of the line from Flat Creek—now Oak Lake, Manitoba—to where was to be the city of Calgary. They were certainly busy men in those days, as were all who worked under them or in charge of their work, as we knew, and later found out positively.

"Their head man in charge was Donald Grant, a huge Scotsman from Glengarry county, and under him as second in charge was Robert Brothers, another Canadian. I hunted up the superintendent of construction, and from what I have since learned, he must have been Robert Brothers. Incidentally, I may say in later years he died in Cuba.

Tough Western Days

"To the superintendent of construction, whoever he might be—I connot now recall—I presented my letter from Mr. Egan and asked for special facilities for getting to the front. Those were tough days in the west, and the language was made to fit the picture. The superintendent of construction told me, in language which, though polite, was forcible, and could not be misunderstood, that I would have to take my chances for transportation and keep my eye skinned for a work train, as he could give me no assurance of when we would get one or how it would pull out. I told him in confidence that the mission I was on was an important and urgent one, and referred him to General Superintendent Egan's order. He then quite took my breath away by saying 'I do not care who your orders are from, you cannot go west until it suits us. This being positive and final, we pitched our tent in the railway yard at Medicine Hat, and when night came on kept a sharp lookout for a work train.

"On toward the middle of that night I learned that a train carrying materials for construction, had been made up and had drawn to the west end of the railway yard ready to pull out at a moment's notice. It was shortly drawn out on the main line, so we hurried and took down our tent, packed up our camp outfit, and shouldering everything we could carry, made for the train in the darkness, going the half-mile between us as rapidly as possible. I caught the train and boarded the caboose with my load, but Mr. Chesterton, being an older man by far, and of the city breed, was not quite so expert in walking, and was shortly left behind as the train pulled out without any warning when he was within one hundred yards of it. After a night and a day of great discomfort Mr. Chesterton eventually wound up at Crowfoot Crossing.

Altogether too Small

"From where our train stopped we had more than seventy miles to go on a waggon in order to reach our objective. When we reached the east side of the Elbow river a small village had sprung up on the side near the Hudson's Bay post. I saw at a glance that this site was altogether too small for the city that I knew would before long grow up at this important point, which it could easily be seen was going to be the headquarters of the great cattle industry, which even then was an important one and of great proportions along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, extending north from the forty-ninth parallel.

"As soon as possible after arrival we pitched our tent in the vicinity of a small log house belonging, I think, to a Mr. Heward. The interior decoration of this house was in keeping with the character of an advance guard of a Western Canadian railway contracting company. A description of the decorations may possibly revive a memory of them in the minds of some persons. The whole of the inner walls were papered with a material whose design covered a complete set of a deck of playing cards.

"On looking over the ground, I found an odd numbered section, No. —Twp.—Range—W—th, which was completely unoccupied with the exception of a squatter's stack on the southeast corner. This section we claimed as part of the Canadian Pacific Railway land grant.

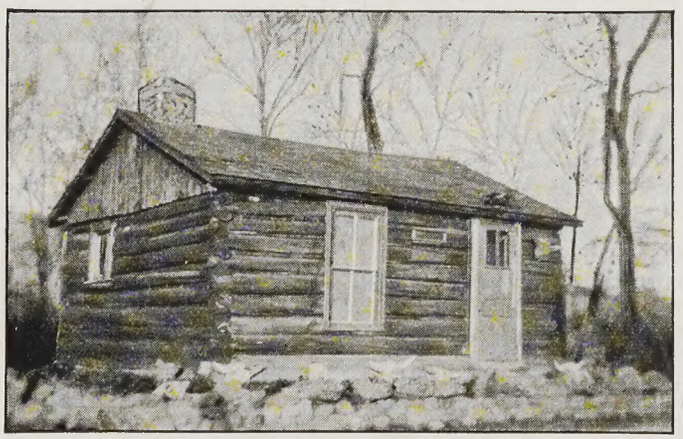
The Future City

"I at once made a survey of the section and secured sufficient material and then returned to Winnipeg, where I laid out on paper the first plan of the future city of Calgary. When the railway was ready to put the property upon the market, J. H. McTavish, the land commissioner, went west and arranged with the merchants and others who had built east of Elbow river to abandon that site condition that the Canadian Pac Railway would make them grants of building sites and m their buildings to the town which I had selected. This be done the present site of the g city was established and the sal the town lots was commenced, a result Calgary soon became thriving, hustling city that I forseen. The railway bridge o the main Bow river was built completed by August 12, 1883, that across the Elbow river August 15 of the same year.

"Mr. Chesterton made sev. water color sketches at the time our first visit, and it is good to that one of these has by his been presented to the Board Trade, and will, I am sure, be pri showing as it does the camp of first settlers on the townsite of city of Calgary."

Maclean's Magazine, June 15, 1935

THE SCRAP BOOK



Calgary's Oldest House

THIS LOG HOUSE was the first permanent structure built on the original townsite of Calgary. It was erected in 1882 by Archibald W. McLillie, Dominion land surveyor, who occupied it as a residence. On various occasions thereafter it was occupied by officials of the North West Mounted Police of old Fort Calgary.

In 1933 the Calgary Zoological Society moved it to its present location on St. George's Island, where it is preserved in its original form. This was made possible through the generosity of James B. Cross in memory of his father, A. E. Cross, who was a pioneer of 1882.—H. M. Wallace, Calgary, Alta.

MONTREAL lambs sold strong at $6.50 for good ewes and wethers, one or two lots up to $7, while bucks were weighed separately at a cut of $1 per cwt. and culls at a cut of $2 per cwt. Sheep were $1.50 to $3.25, according to weight and quality.

WINNIPEG lambs unchanged. Best offerings $5.50, culls mostly $4 to $4.50.

CALGARY lambs were steady. Good handyweights $4.75 to $5.25, common $3 to $4.50.

EDMONTON sheep and lambs were unchanged. Good $4 to $4.50, others $3.50 downward. Yearlings were $2 to $3, and ewes $1 to $2.

PRINCE ALBERT sold good lambs from $4 to $4.50, plain $3 to $3.75.

MOOSE JAW lambs steady. Tops $5, good feeders $4, odd yearlings $2.50.

REGINA lambs fairly steady, a few tops making $4.85, and odd common $3 to $3.50.

SASKATOON lambs were steady, with tops at $5, common $2.50 to $4, and sheep $1.50 to $2.00.

VANCOUVER lambs made $6 to $6.50, yearlings $4.50 to $5, and ewes $2 to $3.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

There were no sales of Canadian cattle on British markets this week. At Birkenhead, home supplies of small choice heifers and steers made the equivalent of 13½¢ to 14½¢ per lb. dressed weight including offal, and good heavies from 11¢ to 12¢. The trade showed a distinct improvement, due to cool weather and good rains. Glasgow estimated good Canadian steers around 7¢ per lb. live weight, and bulls 5¢.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF BACON IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Shillings per 112 lbs.)

	Week Ended September 6th	Previous Week	Same Week 1934
Canadian Bacon	75/ - 80/	74/ - 78/	91/ - 94/
Danish	81 - 84	79 - 83	95 - 100
English	78 - 85	78 - 85	96 - 102
Irish	74 - 84	70 - 84	94 - 100
Swedish	78 - 80	77 - 79	92 - 96
Dutch	77 - 80	74 - 79	91 - 94
Baltic	75 - 80	72 - 78	90 - 94
Canadian Hams	106/ - 108/	106/ - 108/	94/ - 96/

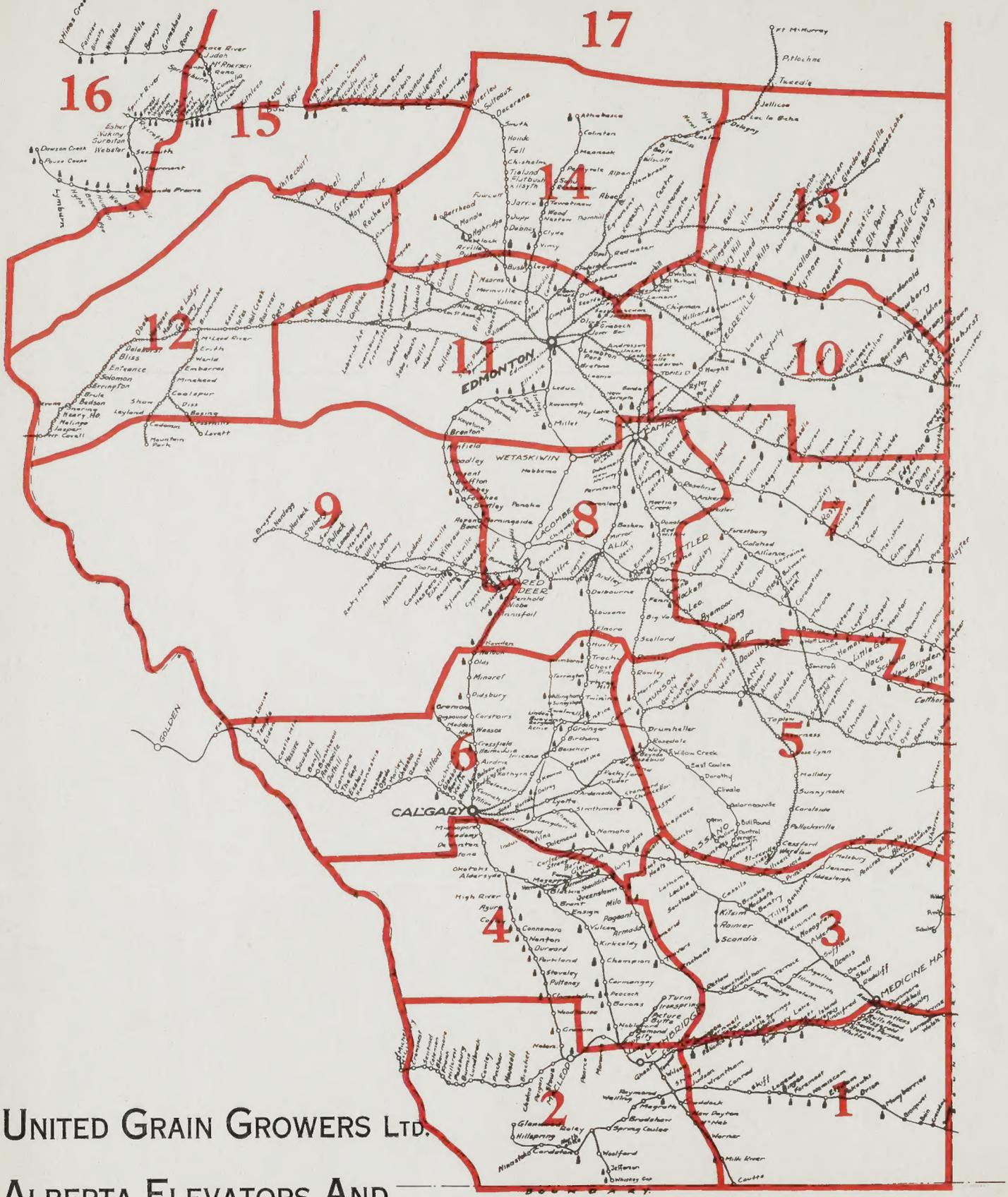
CATTLE EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

Week Ended September 5, 1935

Points of Exit	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Total Cattle	Calves
Maritime Ports	-- *	35	35	--
Quebec Ports	--	14	14	--
Ontario Ports	602	141	743	--
Manitoba Ports	412	--	412	--
Saskatchewan Ports	87	--	87	--
Alberta Ports	--	--	--	--
British Columbia Ports	--	--	--	--
T O T A L	1,101	190	1,291	--

K.B. 6/9/35

* May include some calves.



United Grain Growers Ltd.

Alberta Elevators And Crop District Map.